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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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SECOND EDITION.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Expiation on the Gallows.

Hanging of Pemberton, at Boston, for the Murder of Mrs. Bingham.

History of the Crime and the Criminal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., October 8, 1875.

George W. Pemberton, who was executed here to-day for the murder of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, certainly deserved his fate. He was a hardened and dangerous man, and, while he was not what is known as a professional scoundrel, he had been guilty of, and punished for, a long series of crimes, extending over the entire period from his youth up to the time of his arrest on the charge of murder. As early as 1850 he entered the Congregational church at Bradford, poured oil upon the Bible and desecrated the altar. Six years later he was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to commit rape; was found guilty and served a term in the State prision. The circumstances of the case were that he met a woman in the Lynn railway depot and offered to take her to a certain dance hall; but instead of doing so, took her into an out-of-the-way place and made the felonious assault, which, however, was frustrated. The prison records of that time describe him as twenty-five years old, five feet eight and a half inches in height, and with dark hair and complexion. After his hard service out his sentence, he was arrested for cruelty to animals, but escaped punishment by "skipping out." In 1860 he was arrested for horse-stealing in Lowell and was sentenced to the county jail. In May, 1861, he was convicted of a felonious assault in New Bruyport, and was sent to the penitentiary for four and a half years. Having previously added the letter "W." to his name, he now assumed that of "Robert," under which he was booked for a series of small crimes up to August 19, 1872, when he war arrested for a burglary committed in Boston and sentenced to two years in the State's Prison. It is believed that, in addition to this somewhat formidable list of punishment, he also served a sentence in the penitentiary of Rhode Island under an assumed name. At the time of his arrest for the Bingham murder he was living with his second wife, having deserted the first some years before, in Stockbridge, Maine.

THE CRIME

for which Pemberton was executed was the unprovoked murder of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, at 97 Webster street, East Boston, March 22d, last. Mrs. Bingham was the widow of Captain Samuel R. Bingham, and the daughter of the late William R. Lovejoy. The Lovejoys had long lived in East Boston, and were highly respected. After her husband's death, four or five years ago, Mrs. Bingham took up her residence with her mother and a younger sister, in the large double house on Webster street, and it was here that the crime was committed. Mrs. Bingham was thirty years of age. She was a woman of great personal beauty, and of a rarely affectionate disposition. At the time of her death she had but just closed her outward mourning for her husband, and had resumed the society which she so well adorned, and from which she had retired at the time of his death. As showing her loving nature, her friends state that on each recurring birthday of her husband, she was wont to purchase some appropriate keepsake and put it away with other mementoes of the departed one. She was the light of the household, and a very devoted Christian.

Early in the afternoon of the fatal day she was missed about the house, but nothing was though of it. Later in the day her sister went down stairs to seek her, and found the hall door and that leading to the cellar standing open. She closed them and returned up stairs without finding the missing woman. It was eight o'clock at night when Mrs. Lovejoy went into the cellar and found the body of her daughter lying upon the cold, hard floor.

SEARCHING FOR THE ASSASSIN.

A physician was at once called in, and the police notified. The body was stretched out on its back upon the floor, with the feet toward the stairway. The mouth was filled with sand and pebbles, some of which were as large as a common marble, and were forced into the windpipe, which would of itself have caused death. The neck of the victim bore unmistakable evidences of violence, showing dark spots where the fingers of the assassin had closed it. Her hair had been pulled out by handsful, and scattered about the floor; her face was covered with blood, and her rings were gone from her fingers, showing the object of the murderer. It was evident that she had been induced to go into the cellar on some pretext, and there slain.

On Wednesday a saloon-keeper named Robert Laughlin called at the office of the Chief of Police of Boston and placed in his hands a diamond ring which he said he had bought from a drunken man who gave the name of George Pemberton, and said that he lived at 17 Salem street, Boston. Laughlin had read an account of the murder in the papers, and came to the conclusion that the drunken man might be the murderer. This clue led finally to Pemberton's arrest.

It was finally reported by the neighbors of the Binghams that on the fatal day a man answering Pemberton's description had stopped at their house with a kit of plumber's tools, asking about the water pipes, saying he had been sent to fix them.

The next day the Boston *Globe* had an account of the revelations that a certain boss plumber named Webster, after reading it, reported to the police that he had had a man named Pemberton in his employ, and exhibited an autograph which corresponded with that given in receipt to the Salem saloon keeper by Pemberton. It was found that Pemberton lived at 71 (not 17) Salem street. The officers went to the house and arrested him on Thursday afternoon. He was searched, and a pearl-handled knife was found upon him which had been owned by the deceased woman. It was also discovered that he had sold a double marriage ring to a Mr. Mahoney, and another to some one else.

IDENTIFIED.

On Friday he was taken to the District Court, under heavy guard, to prevent lynching. He was placed in a room with several others resembling him, and the witnesses brought in. They all identified him as the man. One witness had met him on the fatal night, with scratches on his face. After his identification he said that he supposed the message was true, but he remembered nothing of it.

Pemberton was arraigned on March 26th, waived examination and was remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was arraigned April 5th, and tried April 13th, when he plead not guilty. He was tried at the May session, and the facts as given above fully proved. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged to-day. The wretched criminal expiated his crime, as already stated, at 9:30 this morning. He was hanged in the Charles street jail, his death being almost instantaneous. He seemed to be but little affected—was calm without being stolid or indifferent. At half-past ten the prison doors were thrown open, and the usual subsequent ceremonies having occupied just one hour. His body was given to his relatives, and was privately interred during the afternoon.

FROM MEXICO.

Opening of the National Congress—Speech of the President.

CITY OF MEXICO, September, 30, *via* HAVANA, October 8.—The National Congress met September 16th for the first time under the restored political *regime*. President Lendo De Tejada, in opening the session, said: "We may congratulate ourselves upon the undeviating progress of our institutions. Our relations with the friendly foreign powers are satisfactory. A minister to the King of Italy has again been accredited. A treaty adjusting the boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala will soon be concluded. The Chihuhua and Sonora Investigating Commission have brought their labors to a satisfactory termination. The election of members for the Supreme Court has been held and the result awaits the confirmation of Congress. The Federal District Courts are to be reorganized, and the subject will receive especial attention. The ordinary payments of the administration, civil and military, "are made with regularity. Peace prevails oughout the republic. Internal improvements are going on, and harbor works at Mazatlan, Tampico and Frontera are progressing." The President's speech was well received.

At a meeting of the Jagger Iron Company, at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, it was resolved to issue mortgage bonds to the amount of $250,000, which, it is thought, will relieve the company from its embarrassments.

Tennessee Central College, Nashville, was dedicated yesterday.

THE CURRENCY.

Letter of Hon. Carl Schurz

In Reply to Wendell Phillips.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—Following is the reply of Gen. Carl Schurz to the letter of Wendell Phillips, recently published in the New York *Herald*:

ST. LOUIS, October 8, 1875.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:* DEAR SIR—Last night I returned from Ohio and found your dispatch intimating a desire that I should promptly reply to the letter of Mr. Phillips, published in the New York *Herald*, October 6th. I have just read that letter, and consider it scarcely necessary that I should answer. Still, if you desire it, I will devote a few hours to the task. Mr. Phillips is known as an elegant writer, but the tone of his letter is so flippantly offensive, so small and supercilious in personal attack, that I should have been inclined to consider it a "hoax" had I not found in it a fair collection of those crudities and startling misapprehensions of principle and facts distinguishing all of Mr. Phillips' productions on the subject of finance. I will take up *seriatim* the four points of my speech which Mr. Phillips attempts to disprove.

First.—I quoted the following passage from Governor Allen's speech at Marriettat "These men" [meaning his opponents] "go about and cry there is too much money in this country, I wish to God we could find some of it. [Laughter.] They say it is in the banks—is it? It might just as well, for the purpose of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific ocean; for if it is not in circulation, it is no more money than so many cornstalks would be. To be money it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchange of its country." Then I proceeded by quoting the fact that an overwhelming majority of the business transactions of the country are effected by the transfer of bank accounts through checks, notes and bills of exchange; that in fact, the circulation of money takes place mostly through the banks. To show the brilliant nonsense of Gov. Allen's statement, Mr. Phillips tells us that he and Gov. Allen were aware of these facts. If they were, could they still be guilty of so glaring an absurdity as that money in bank must be as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific ocean, being not in circulation at all? Although I have never been an admirer of Mr. Phillips' financial theories, yet I always considered him less foolish than Governor Allen. If he insists on stepping down to Governor Allen's level, he is, so far, there is something still more curious. Mr. Phillips says that the very fact that so large a proportion of the business transactions of the country are effected by means of checks, notes and bills through the banks is "the corner stone of their gravest charges against our present system of finance." He argues that as checks, notes and bills of exchange are so performing the functions of currency, the banks are able at will to inflate and to contract the currency, and he and his friends mean to break this "aristocracy of money manufacture" by introducing their system of greenback and interconvertible bonds, which, as he says, will "leave this power of inflation and contraction in the hands of the whole mass of business men." There is so monstrous an amount of nonsense and absurdity in this proposition that I scarcely know where to begin and where to end in dissecting them. Who is it that draws checks and makes notes and bills of exchange? Who creates that kind of currency which consists in checks, notes and bills, and who causes that contraction and inflation of which Mr. Phillips speaks? It was not done by the banks, but it was done by that same whole mass of business men to whom Mr. Phillips speaks of giving that power as if they were now deprived of it. If business men did not do it under our present system, it would not be done at all. If Mr. Phillips does not know this, the smallest clerk in a dry goods store can give him some useful information on the subject. Can Mr. Phillips be in earnest when he gives us to understand that he and his party want to abolish the system? Does he really mean anything when he says "we mean to have more greenbacks and less checks?" Is he so utterly ignorant as not to know that the check, the note, and the bill of exchange, as they pass through the banks, constitute the very agency which, by almost infinitely increasing the efficiency of the greenbacks or any other sort of currency, enable that currency to satisfy the requirements of business, and that without this agency the immense number and variety of our business transactions could not be carried on at all? In the year of 1873, according to the clearing house records, checks, bills of exchange and notes passed to the amount of $33,000,000,000 in New York alone, in making purchases and payments; and Mr. Phillips wants to put in the place of that medium of exchange, effecting such gigantic transactions, his system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds, wipe out those facilities which the genius of modern civilization has developed, and reduce the immense business compass and the endless variety of our business transactions to the actual handing over, from hand to hand, of greenbacks.

Mr. Phillips pretended to be a man of progress. What is this but a return to the clumsy methods of barbarism? Or, does he want to facilitate business transactions with his system of interconvertible bonds? If so, how as I understand the system, the peculiar charms of which I learned in ALLEGHENY, I long for another time? The interconvertible bonds are to be given by the Government to those who deposit currency in the Treasury, and are to be exchanged for currency again at the option of the holder. Now, is the Government to discount notes and sell bills of exchange and accommodate private business with time loans? Is that possible? Mr. Phillips affects to look down upon me with some condescension as only a native of Germany. He was born in Massachusetts, and lives in one of the first commercial cities of the Union; but has he the faintest conception of what is going on in that busy life around him? If he has, he would himself enjoy a hearty laugh at the idea of supplanting our system of checks, bills, notes and modern bank facilities with his system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds. He would understand that such a substitution, even if we multiplied our greenbacks by ever so much, would produce so serious a contraction as to bring the business of the country to an almost absolute standstill. The conception is so utterly childish that I wonder how it could have grown in the brain of a man of only average good sense in the nineteenth century. So much for the first point.

Second. Mr. Phillips impunes my statement, or, rather, the doctrine of every respectable economist the world over, the expansion of an irredeemable paper currency will result in its depreciation. He says, "suppose we double the real currency (meaning greenbacks); will that of itself and necessarily increase prices, and especially the price of gold?" And then he proceeds to quote Mr. Cary to show that during the war the premium on gold went up or down irrespective of the quantity of paper currency issued during the war. Of course it did. Mr. Phillips seems to ignore the first principles of governing the value of an irredeemable paper currency, consisting of Government promises to pay, that the value may be effected by two things: The credit of the Government issuing it, and the relation the volume of the currency bears to the requirements of the business of the country. What is it the credit of the Government depends upon. It's honest intention to redeem its pledges, and its present or prospective ability to do so. As to the former there was no question; but as to the latter, the vastness of the war reduced from time to time various doubts. If Mr. Phillips does not know the effect, the history of it will inform him. He will find that every battle we lost and every period of discouragement at the stand-still of operations raised the premium on gold, and that every battle we won lowered it. Until finally the surrender of Lee and the end of the war brought it down at a tremendous bound, although the quantity of the currency in circulation had not been diminished. Every sensible man, easily understanding the reason, will not find this surprising. It is surprising only that any man pretending to good sense should have to be informed of that reason. But can Mr. Phillips really be in earnest when he denies that the expansion of an irredeemable currency will of necessity act upon its value, as to gold, or quite generally its purchasing power? As soon as the volume of such a currency exceeds the amount which would circulate in gold and notes convertible into gold, can he not understand that the dishonored promises to pay of a government must nec ssarily lose in the value, the greater their amount and less the probability of their redemption? Assuming his own tone of argument, I would inform him that there is a country called the United States, which once had an irredeemable paper currency called Continental money, which was increased in quantity till it shrunk in value to nothing. There is a country called France which had an irredeemable currency, called *assignats*, which became so plenty that a bushel of it wouldn't buy a potatoe. There is a country called Russia, and another called Austria, both of which have had experiences with irredeemable paper money, demonstrating the same principle. Mr. Phillips has probably heard of those things, but there is evidently a vast field of study left for him before he writes on this subject again. He argues, also, that the quantity of an irredeemable currency in circulation has no connection with prices, and in support of that theory he quotes John Stuart Mill's political economy, as follows: "I apprehend that bank notes, bills, checks and such do not act upon prices at all. What does act on prices? Is credit, in whatever shape given, and whether it gives rise to any transferable instruments, capable of passing into circulation, or not?" Then Mr. Phillips quotes Prof. Bonamy Price in confirmation of the same doctrine. I cannot, it seems, expect Mr. Phillips to be polite, but I might expect him to be candid. Does he not know that John Stuart Mills, in the passage quoted, does not speak of an irredeemable paper currency at all, but does speak of bank notes convertible into coin? Is Mr. Phillips ignorant of the difference between an irredeemable paper money and a paper currency convertible into coin? It would seem so, for otherwise common honesty would have prevented him from quoting a sentence from Mill, referring to one as referring to the other. A Mr. Phillips desires to know what Mr. Mill thought of an irredeemable paper currency in that respect. I would refer him to pages 88 and 104, "Political Economy," volume II. I will select only a passage at random: "To the increase of an inconvertible currency, if permitted by law, there is no check. The issuers may add to it indefinitely, lowering its values and raising prices in proportion. They may, in other words, depreciate the currency without limit." (Page 90.) Mr. Phillips has evidently not studied John Stuart Mill to much advantage. He has studied Bonamy Price? Unfortunately, I have not his book on the currency before me, but I may recommend it to Mr. Phillips and all those who are still effected with the irredeemable currency distemper. I know Professor Bonamy Price well, and have personally discussed with him this very question. I feel warranted in saying to Mr. Phillips that if he should assert, before Bonamy Price, that the expansion of an irredeemable paper currency beyond the amount which would circulate in gold and notes convertible into gold would not in fluence prices, the Professor would seriously inquire after his health. So much for the second part.

Third. I argued, in my speech, that the emission of large quantities of unredeemable paper money will promote extravagance, profligacy and corruption. My historical reading, as well as my own observation of men in this country, had convinced me profoundly of this fact; and as far as I know, it is admitted by almost all respectable authorities on the subject. Mr. Phillips comes gallantly to the rescue of his paper idol. He refers me to Great Britain, telling me that, without irredeemable paper money England could not have conquered Napoleon; that paper notes fought the battle of Waterloo, and that our late war finds no parallel in history. Mr. Phillips is undoubtedly a splendid declaimer, but logic does not seem to be his strong point. The question is not whether irredeemable paper money has been used to advantage in times of public emergency, when other resources seem exhausted: not whether it fought the battle of Waterloo, or the battle of Gettysburg. The question, whether an emission of the large quantities of irredeemable paper currency will promote extravagance and corruption. If Mr. Phillips tries to evade that question by the war of Waterloo, he must permit us to suspect that he cannot meet it squarely. If he will look into the suspension period in England, he will find that irredeemable paper money may indeed have fought the battle of Waterloo, but that this feat did not prevent it from promoting extravagance and corruption at home; and unless he ignores what everybody else knows, he will surely not deny that this country tells the same story. He might also study the history of Russia with profit. There he will be able to deny that extravagance, profligacy and corruption in an extraordinary degree will result from a policy such as I discussed it: The policy of spending money for the very sake of getting it out. Mr. Phillips uses one illustration which is intensely ludicrous. He refers me to Germany and France. Germany, luvolved in a business crisis, and France in a condition of prosperity, and this from a gentleman adroit at creating an expansion of the currency. Does Mr. Phillips know what the cause of the business collapse in Germany was? I will tell him. Certainly not the want of money, for after the French war an abundance of it flooded into the country. The cause of the collapse was over speculation, over production, over-speculation and overstraining of the credit system, which is always to be excited by an overabundance of money, not the product of labor and industry; and the business stringency is now prostrated by a sweeping change in the monetary system of the country. What can Mr. Phillips make out of this fact for his argument, or will he perhaps pretend that the business crisis in Germany would not have occurred had the currency of that country been irredeemable paper instead of specie? I suppose there must be some limit to human folly. Now, as to France, what is it that has produced her present condition of prosperity? Certainly not the supply of more money, for as soon as the war bills were paid, France began a sharp contraction of her irredeemable currency, with a set purpose as quickly as possible to return to the same system of specie payments which Mr. Phillips wants to run away from, and under that contraction a strong effort by the people to repair their disasters by frugal and well-directed industry. If it is the beneficient influence of more money Mr. Phillips wants to demonstrate, he has been strikingly unfortunate in his illustrations. One country, suffering from a severe business depression, after an expansion, and the other in a condition of growing prosperity during a sharp contraction of the currency, it seems the suggestion would be a rather curious Mr. Phillips might enlighten his judgment by taking a trip to Europe. So much for the third point.

Finally, Fourth—Mr. Phillips attacks my assertion that "no other system of payments will remove current values from the arbitrary power of the government." How can give to current values that stability without which no safe business calculations can be made. Any other system of payments which is the first requisite of a new period of prosperity." Mr. Phillips has an answer triumph, to this to the pan's which, from time to time, have occurred in specie-paying countries, to show that commercial crises are not necessarily and always accompany the specie system. Who asserts anything of the kind? Not I. But what I hold is that the full confidence which we need to induce the capitalist to trust his money in the hazards of enterprise will not grow up again as long as the volume of the currency the country is to have is at the arbitrary mercy of Congress, whose resolutions may at any time change all current values in the country, thus crossing the most sensible business calculation, and baffling the acutest foresight. Confidence will not return as long as the prospect that the wild schemes of demagogories and inflationists may obtain control of the country finances hangs over the business world like a threatening storm cloud. I demonstrated by the history of crisis in this country, and 1857, that business did not revive and prosperity did not return after the first violent action of the element of fluctuation and uncertainty, consisting of an unsafe currency, and by the restoration of a sound, honest system based on specie, the business man was made to feel safe and firm ground under his feet. This is what I said, and I find in Mr. Phillips' letter not even an attempt to contradict it. Indeed, he need only look around in the business world to find the amplest proof for my assertion. The panics which occurred in England during crises form a favorite argument of the inflationists. I know as well as others they return at almost regular intervals, and that no remedy for them has been invented to prevent them: but when from their periodical reoccurrence the inference is drawn that gold is a currency not worth nothing because it does not prevent panics, it is time for me to say that gold is worth nothing because it is sometimes interrupted by sickness. The inflationists are no fond of telling us that gold is a useless incumbrances to a suspension of specie payments by the banks. This is true in a limited sense only, when Mr. Phillips informs us that again and again in specie-paying England the permission given by the Government to the bank to suspend specie payments has been the salvation of the business community, he glaringly betrays the grossest ignorance of financial history, or a deplorable disregard of the truth. In charity we must accept the former. Every well-informed man knows that since the resumption of specie payments in 1821, specie payments have never been suspended again in England. Mr. Phillips, in his evidently searching and careful reading, found that now and then in times of panic something was suspended, and he jumps at the conclusion that it was specie payments. It is, perhaps, well to inform him that instead of the suspension of specie payments, during the suspension of the bank act of 1844, authorizing the Bank of England to issue notes to the amount of specie reserve prescribed by law. That permission has been given several times since, but specie payments steadily continued all the while. It is urgently recommended to Mr. Phillips to commence his historical research at the beginning. Mr. Phillips' talk impugning my talk that a specie basis will give stability to current values, and his assertion that during our rebellion gold rose in price more than any article of merchandise, is almost amusing, that our fluctuating paper currency was really the fixed and firm standard of values, scarcely deserve notice. As Mr. Phillips is fond of quoting John Stuart Mill, I would refer him to the following concerning the stability value of the precious metals: "In order that the value of the currency may be secure from being altered by design, and may be as little as possible liable to fluctuation from accident, the articles used should be such as many countries to vary in their values. The precious metals, have been made in all civilized countries the standard of value for the circulating medium, and no paper currency ought to exist of which the value cannot be traced, or forced to be theirs."—*Political Economy page*, 92, *volume* 2.

Instead of this Mr. Phillips says: "We need real basis, that is the paper, the sovereignty of the people, the wealth of our country, as a share like this paper currency." About this outburst of fine frenzy the New York *Tribune*, in an article on Mr. Phillips' letter, which I have reviewed at the moment, is quel enough to say, "that's the sort of talk that makes the citizens think the world is to be asylum in the neighborhood, and somebody has escaped. Using a milder expression, I would say this is one of the occasions of genius which our common folks are not always capable of appreciating. But there is one passage of real value in Mr. Phillips' letter, to which I subscribe with all my heart. Instead of this hair-splitting of old theories, practical statesmanship uses the wisdom of experience, learns from ourcown war policy, profits by the glorious example Francesets as she did, turns disaster into opportunity, and, with speed, spunk, steam engine and sail at work, pouring content and plenty through all our channels. It disdains, as France did, to yield to unmanly fear and shriek "Wolf! wolf!" from the watch tower; but with the cries of "Victory!" and "Forward!" from the head of the ranks, pours confidence into every heart, and makes the success a prophesy.

Now let us see what France is doing. The note circulation of the Bank of France, which constitutes the irredeemable currency of that country, reached its maximum on October 31, 1873, when it was 3,070,000,000 francs, or $614,000,000. That circulation has been steadily reduced to 2,361,819,283 francs, or $472,000,000, which point it reached September 9, 1875. There has been a net reduction of the paper currency in less than two years of 141,803,000. This was done to effect the full resumption of specie payments by the banks the first of January, 1878. In the meantime the French people, instead of crying for more money in the shape of dishonored promises to pay, devoted themselves to the production of real values by steady work and frugal industry. Thus they have entered upon a new period of prosperity under that very policy of contraction, which fills Mr. Phillips with so much horror; and if Mr. Phillips should propose to their National Assembly to substitute for that policy his system of more greenbacks and interconvertible bonds, he would simply be laughed out of court. But if Mr. Phillips wants the United States to follow the example of France, I say, Amen! It is to be feared, however, that Mr. Phillips has given good advice rather by ignorance than by design. Such eruptions as this letter of Mr. Wendell Phillips are, one should think, rendered harmless by their absurdity; but especially when addressed to the laboring classes, they are calculated to do serious mischief. Reading such things and listening to speeches of the same sort, they are apt to receive the impression that they have no interests in common with the rest of society; that there are some artificial contrivances by which their special prosperity as a class can be promoted, outside of the ways of productive industry, and that they may expect more from financial tricks than from the earnings of honest labor. How pernicious such teachings are appears from the fact that many laboring men have been seduced into the support of the inflation policy, which their own good sense should show them to have been specially invented to oppress the laboring man himself by robbing him of the fruit of his labor, and the value of his savings, by enhancing depreciation, and all this for the benefit of the gambler and speculator. But still greater mischief may be done by this reckless agitation if such doctrines should prevail, and inflation should become the declared policy of the Government. It is not only possible but probable that the world will see repudiation behind it. And that the alarm of the repudiators will flood the market with the bonds of our Government and of our private corporations

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

"EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN is down to his work in Ohio."—*Post.* Pretty low, isn't it?

WE TRUST the Republicans of Ohio will bear in mind the pithy injunction of General OGLESBY, next Tuesday, and "see that school keeps."

THE epizooty, or horse disease, appears to have spread over the entire Western part of the State. We hear of it from all sections. In this city it is very general in its prevalence, but it is mild in form and yields readily to treatment.

INVESTIGATION shows that the national banks of Ohio pay, in local and national taxes, four per cent. annually on their capital. The same is undoubtedly true of Pennsylvania. The stock of such banks is liable to taxation for all local purposes.

Two and two make four. General CHALMERS, who is in command of the Mississippi White Leaguers now on the war path against the negroes, is the same man who recently said that Mississippi must be made Democratic, even if blood had to be shed.

THE Rochester (New York) *Democrat and Chronicle*, which comes to us in an attractive new dress, is an influential Republican journal of the best type, and we are glad to see its outward appearance thus brought into nearer conformity with its inward character.

THE eldest son of DAN. VOORHEES is soon to make his appearance on the stage in the character of *Hamlet*, which he is now studying. His father is at present playing a star engagement as a political harlequin, one of the feats which he performs being the swallowing of his own words.

PIOLLET is wriggling around among the Grangers. There is to be a meeting of the Armstrong county Grange, at Kittanning, in a few days, and of course the chameleonhued PAUNCHEOUS will be on hand. Just at present he manifests as eager an interest in agriculture and agriculturists as did the old serpent in Eden and its occupants. But the farmers of Pennsylvania have eaten of the tree of knowledge, and can tell a snake in the grass by his rustling.

IT IS gratifying to know that the Treasury Department has at length set itself squarely in antagonism to the grasping propensity of corporations for making money at the risk of human life. The Central Pacific Railroad Company having applied for permission to transfer coal oil and other combustibles on its freight boats, which are also licensed to carry passengers, the privilege has been peremptorily refused. A most righteous decision.

TEMPERANCE people throughout the State are vastly becoming more convinced of the unwisdom of the prohibition diversion in favor of the Democratic ticket. Upon all other questions involved in the contest they are Republicans, and upon calmer reflection they are growing less and less disposed to indulge in separate action at the expense of their own cause. We do not believe that in the present state of the country, with national interests of the greatest concern trembling in the balance, that more than a very few temperance voters will lend their influence to a Democratic gain.

ANOTHER interesting chapter in the history of the "reform" Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin has just been brought to light. Not content with defrauding the soldiers of a portion of their bounties, during the war, he actually, some years ago, according to the Madison *State Journal*, swindled the school fund out of the pitiful sum of fifteen dollars, in order to keep that amount in his own pocket. The evidence which that paper adduces in support of the charge is specific, and apparently unanswerable. If the people of Wisconsin do not bury this miserable potty perpetrator under an avalanche of contempt and scorn, we shall be greatly mistaken.

THE remarkable feature in the Democratic speeches making in Ohio this week is the denial of the policy of inflation. CLYMER, SCHILLING, EWING—all of them protest that the Democrats are *not* in favor of inflation. They have changed front, again. The Ironton *Journal* says:

"Isn't it rather late in the day for Democrats to change their base on the money question? Suck to your text, you have said, gentlemen, or you will lose Democratic votes. You have claimed all along that you are in favor of issuing large quantities of paper money. You see that does not catch votes as you supposed it would and you have now changed your base and claim that you are not in favor of inflation. If you go back on what you have said, a large number of Democrats will go back on the ticket. There are some honest men in your party. They are not all fools, a fact you will discover on election day."

THE *Post* says that the success of the Republican ticket in this State "means the inforcement of the resumption act, which will bankrupt the country within the next three years." It means no such thing. The financial plank of the Republican State platform declares in favor of "free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, and a steady reduction of the national debt." There is not a line in the platform which can be twisted or tortured into an indorsement of forced resumption, while the Allegheny county Republican resolutions expressly declare for the repeal of that clause of the act of last February which fixes a specific date for the resumption of specie payments. The position of the Republican party is that when, without any shock to business, it can be done, then the paper and the specie dollar shall be worth par on a level, not until then. What does that mean? Simply and only that the work of resumption shall be left to the natural equalization of exchanges, the only way in which it can ever be done.

THE very well-informed Ohio correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Cleveland, says of the prospects in that State:

"As to how the State will go next Tuesday, I can only say that the opinion of those best prepared to judge is one of serene confidence in Republican success. Senator Sherman, who has been all over the State regards Hayes' election as good as certain. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who has reports of canvasses in most of the doubtful counties, counts on 25,000 majority. Trumbull county is confident of giving 3,000 majority for Hayes, Geauga county 2,500, and Republicans here cannot see how Cuyahoga can be restricted to less than 2,500. It is conceded that if the Western Reserve gives Hayes 20,000 majority he will beat Uncle William by at least that much, for the remainder of the State is thought sure to cast about an even vote in the aggregate."

The general tone of the Republican press in the State is to the same effect; and the sudden change of front, upon the inflation question, by the Democratic stumpers, indicates clearly the terror they feel at the probable result.

DOWN IN Alabama the legal rate of interest is eight per cent. on all contracts between citizens, but the last Democratic Legislature passed an act repudiating it in connection with the school fund of $2,000,000, which was the proceeds of the lands donated by Congress for educational purposes. The State squandered the money in banking, and then declared it would pay eight per cent. interest upon it. But Democracy has always been hostile to free schools, and as the poor whites and colored people were to a great extent the beneficiaries of the free schools, in the eyes of the ex-rebels and slave-owners it was held nothing more than right to repudiate all they derived from the debt. They first diverted the school fund, and then made a distinction against the beneficiaries of the fund by giving them but half of the interest which the State pays to other creditors. This infamy has since been supplemented by the abolition, under the new Constitution, of the office of County Superintendent of Education and of the State Board of Education. In such manner, everywhere in the South where the party has obtained power, the Democratic insurrection against light and knowledge goes on.

THE DEMOCRACY UNWORTHY OF TRUST.

The man who, in his worldly affairs, betrays indecision and changeableness of purpose, and who, in his opinions, whether in politics or religion, is one thing to-day and another to-morrow, is a marked man among his fellows. The double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. No one has any confidence in him; no one trusts him; no one follows him; and his vacillation is sure to provoke the contempt of all who know him. Every community turns up such a man, now and then; but, fortunately for society, the species is comparatively a rare one.

If, then, a vacillating individual justly challenges the contempt of his acquaintances, a vacillating political party, which is but an aggregation of individuals, is equally an object of scorn, derision and contempt. It is impossible to feel contemptuously toward a double-minded man, and not, at the same time, feel contemptuously towards a double-minded party. An individual may plead in his excuse the idiosyncracies of his nature in palliation of his eccentricities; but a party, which is made up in the main, of men free from such idiosyncracies, is debarred from using such a plea in its justification. A vacillating party, therefore, is more despicable than a vacillating man, because it has no such excuse.

The Democratic party, so far as that party in Ohio and Pennsylvania is concerned, challenges this public contempt from its firm vacillation of purpose. It is one thing to-day and the reverse to-morrow. Its political creed in 1875 is directly the reverse of the same creed in 1874; it reverses the whole current of Democratic opinion since the days of Jefferson and Jackson; and its candidates, in standing upon the platform of the current year, give the lie to all their previous professions and acts.

The National Democratic platform of 1872 demanded a return to specie payments as the only possible salvation of the country from financial ruin; and the Pennsylvania platform of 1874, adopted here, in this city of Pittsburgh, only a year ago, repeated this demand of the national platform, and indorsed the call for a speedy return to specie payments. So far, the party was consistent with itself and with its past record and policy; but in 1875 it reverses all this; declares financial ruin will follow the resumption of specie payments, instead of being prevented by it, and clamors for a reversal of the financial policy it has always contended for.

This infirmity of purpose is illustrated by the party candidates. MR. PERSHING, when in the Legislature, declared that, to pay either the principal or interest of our State bonds in anything but gold or silver coin was repudiation—a breach of faith and a dishonest violation of a contract; now he is willing to "repudiate" the national bonds by a similar breach of faith. Then, he did all he could to obstruct the prosecution of the war; now he claims that he was always in favor of a prompt suppression of the rebellion!

A party and a candidate that sways about with every varying wind of doctrine; which denounces greenbacks in 1864 as unconstitutional, and would pay off all our national bonds with them in 1875; which cries out for specie payments in 1872 and 1874, and condemns all attempts at resumption in 1875; which plays fast and loose, and is on both sides of the same question within the short term of twelve months, is certainly unworthy of public confidence and support. It has no stability, no firmness, no unity of purpose, **no devotion to principle; and a party that** changes its mind so suddenly can scarcely be trusted to remain of the same mind for any period of time sufficient to test its sincerity.

It was on the side of specie payments in 1874; it is against them in 1875; and what guarantee can the people have that it will not be back, in 1876, upon the ground it occupied in 1872 and 1874? No man, as changeable as it is, would be trusted by any one; and no party, that can wheel about, and turn about and jump Jim Crow with the facility that has characterized this party can be worthy of a moment's confidence.

PERSONAL.

Another proof that the President seeks a third term of his office is found in the announcement that Walter Grant, of Fitchburg, Mass., seventy-three years of age, yesterday became the father of a son for the twenty-first time.

The following advertisement, that appeared in one of Washington City papers of Wednesday, is a very suggestive evidence of the speedy return of members of Congress: "Wanted—Two very attractive ladies, during the coming Congress; salary high. Address S. S., city P. O."

This "personal" is related of the founder of Vassar College: When the college was completed, and filled at once by about 400 pupils, none of whom could find a closet in their rooms, Mr. Vassar was astounded at being told that the girls wanted closets. "Why," said he, "they can have two nails in the wall, one for their school dress and one for their best dress, and what do they want more?" By and by the closets were built.

There is a blonde girl-baby in Erie, Pa., not two years old, who has a mania for catching mice. She crouches before a hole by the hearth and watches by the hour, and when a mouse appears she pounces on him like a cat and an "unearthly joy electrifies her little frame." She also utters a "low, wild murmur, or growl" after getting her mouse, and altogether seems to be one of the most unnatural little animals on record. It's no improvement on original parents, however. Cats do better and are not half the trouble and expense.

The Hartford *Times* has just discovered an old card, showing that Barnum kept a boarding house in New York about 1831. He had just been treated to sharp treatment in his native State, for his liberality in matters of religious belief. Until about 1828 or 1829 it was not competent for a Universalist to testify in a court of law, in Connecticut. In Fairfield county Barnum, with his *Herald of Freedom*, did effective, if somewhat violent, service in the same direction, and for his attacks on Judge Daggett and the court's decision, he was arrested and put in Danbury jail. He served out his sentence, and then went to New York, where, it seems, he set out as the keeper of a boarding house. A few years later he conceived the brilliant idea of launching out into the showman's business.

A romantic story is told by the Albany *Journal* of a wild girl recently discovered in the woods near Watervliet, in that State. Two or three years ago the girl loved "not wisely but too well." After her deceiver had thrown her off her disgrace became known to her parents, who also turned away from her. The poor creature was scarcely more than a child. Left to herself by parents and friends, she took to the woods and has ever since lived in a cave. On hearing of the discovery, the father, who long ago repented of his cruel act, thought from the description the young girl was his daughter. He secured the services of a large force, who finally captured the girl in her secluded retreat, and she was found to be the long lost one. Father and child are now reunited.

THE complete official returns of the vote of California for Governor on the 1st of September last show that, after all their crowing, the Democrats have only elected their candidate by a minority vote. The aggregates are as follows: Timothy G. Phelps, Republican, 31,822; John Bidwell, Independent, 29,762; William Irwin, Democrat, 61,409. Irwin is, therefore, in a minority of 175, as compared with these two candidates alone, and if we add 376 votes, which were cast for William E. Lovett, the temperance candidate, we find these was a majority of 551 against him. The same holds good with the other candidates on the Democratic State ticket except Secretary of State, the Controller being in a minority of 5,872 votes, and the Treasurer in a minority of 4,074. Remembering the duties of these officials, these figures become significant. For Congressman from the First District, Rankin, Republican, has 6,791; Swift, Independent, 6,106; Piper, Democrat, 12,417. In the Second District, Page, Republican, has 13,624; Tuttle, Independent, 3,589; Larkin, Democrat, 12,154. In the Third district, Denio, Republican, has 14,284; Reed, Independent, 6,770; Luttrell, Democrat, 18,468. In the Fourth district, Houghton, Republican, has 11,090. Thompson, Independent, 5,343; Wigginton, Democrat, 15,649. The delegation, therefore, will consist of one Republican and three Democrats, but no one of the Democrats received a majority of the votes cast in his district. Certainly, as much has been made of the California victory as it merited.—*New York Times.*

The peaks of the Adirondacks are white with snow.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Valuable Coal Mine.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept., 27th.)

An immense mine of coal has been discovered in Utah county, Wyoming, near Carter station, on the Union Pacific. It was discovered by Mr. Crocker, of Logan, from information he received from an old Indian, who showed him a piece of fine-looking coal which he found while hunting. He offered to show Mr. Crocker the place if he would give him ten dollars, which offer was readily accepted. The Indian then took him about fifty miles to a spot about five miles from the mine, which Mr. Crocker found by tracing the vein the Indian pointed out to him. The mine is in a sandstone mountain, about four and a half miles long, running north and south, facing east, and about three miles and a quarter across, the mountain dipping suddenly at each end. There are sixteen veins of coal in sight. The bottom one is the smallest, being five feet; the next is the largest and most easy of access, and is upward of seventy feet thick; the next above is sixty feet; another of forty feet; another of about thirty feet; five of about twenty feet each, and five of sixteen feet each. The last one is about twelve—altogether about four hundred feet of coal, four and a half miles long; in fact, it may be correctly termed a mountain of coal. The veins lie at an angle of twenty-two degrees, and ledges of sandstone intervening. The coal is very bright, is perfectly free from slate or dirt, and is said to be canned coal. A small quantity of the croppings from the seventy foot vein has been tested for coke by an assayer, who says that it yields coke 52.2 per cent. When it is considered that very large quantities of coke are shipped from Pennsylvania to Utah and Nevada, a distance of 2,000 miles, at a cost of $35 00 or $40 00 per ton, for the purpose of smelting silver ores, it will at once be seen of what immense value this mine is likely to prove to owners of low grade silver mines. But whether the coal will coke or not, it is an excellent steam coal. One engineer who has used it says that one bushel of it will make as much steam as three bushels of ordinary coal, leaving less ashes than any coal he ever burned. Professor Pontez, geologist to the Central Pacific Railroad, has made an investigation of the mine, and reports it as the finest deposit of coal in western America.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

How to make darkness visible: Apply to the Consolidated Gas Company.

If "greatness has its drawbacks," so has littleness, Pershing and Piollet think.

In Australia, too, they have had the best turn out of grain known for twenty years.

Out West, the other day, Mr. Hamm and Miss Bugg eloped together. See the point?

Gynne and Winn are in the commission business in New Orleans. Hope they will.

The report that a dangerous explosive was to be placed in Guibord's grave is officially contradicted.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," say the Galvestonians. It has given their harbor a good channel.

"Ex-Governor Curtin, when the Ohio election is over, will go to Colorado." That's on the way to Salt river.

The Baltimore police have just smoked out a thief whose name is Henry Tobacco. The law will probably chaw him up.

A postal card passed through the mails the other day, written on one side only, but containing fifteen thousand words.

"Let knowledge circle to the winds." The Khedive of Egypt has started a printing establishment at Boulak, a suburb of Cairo.

Place aux dames! The lady school teachers of Indianapolis receive an average of fifteen per cent. more than the male teachers.

Boynton's book on Sherman will, it is said, "make a volume as large as one of the General's." Probably not as great, however.

You can't yoke a Cow-an' horse together The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has abolished the stables of the Interior Department.

A London corn doctor named Zacharie advertises himself as "late Chiropodist General, United States Army." The boys trod on the impostor here.

Miss Fealdy Wheat, of Indiana, was the other day gathered in by the arms of a stalwart young Hoosier harvester, and bound in the withes of wedlock.

The *Courier-Journal* speaks of "Robert Collyer, the clerical simpleton whom the Chicagoans suppose to be a great preacher." Didn't Tate criticize Shakespeare?

A New Jersey wife fell out with her husband, and in order to spite him laid down on the railroad track. The train came along and stopped all further disputes and further lies.

Snakespeare was an anti-inflationist. He makes Polonius say to Ophelia: "Think yourself a baby, that you have taken these tenders for true pay, which are not sterling."

They are "carrying the war into Africa." That is, the colored men we sent to Liberia are making war upon their savage African brethren and neighbors, or *vice versa*.

The withdrawal of United States bonds deposited with the Treasury to secure national bank note circulation for the fifteen months ending September last amounted to $19,500,000.

Notwithstanding the coal mines on the Pacific coast, and the frequent reports of new discoveries, importations of coal to that section from the East are steadily on the increase.

Scenting Indians. General Crook, who commands the Department of the Platte, has issued an order directing target practice in every company of his command once a week.

Unless our gas companies increase the illuminating power of their gas, our citizens will soon be compelled to wear torches in their hats, when they walk abroad o'nights.

Since the first issue of postal cards two years ago, 155,478,000 cards have been issued, for which the Government has paid the contractors $357,349 85, and has collected $2,554,780 from the people.

The practice of anæsthesia in surgery is not new. It is thus referred to by Middleton, the old dramatist, 1657:

"I'll imitate the pities of old surgeons
To this lost limb, who, ere they show their art,
Cast one asleep, then cut the diseased part."

"The heavens are telling." The discovery of another new planet, of the twelfth magnitude, in right ascension 23h. 4 min.; south declination 6 deg. 36 min. with a daily motion south of four degrees, is announced.

Self-supporting. The total receipts of the Patent Office for the fiscal year which ended June 30th last were $732,285 87, and the expenditures $708,874 35, being an excess of receipts over the expenditures of $23,411 52.

Where's our Plimsoll? The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* affirms that scarcely a day passes in which vessels unfit to carry a cargo of cork across a mill-pond do not start out from the several lake ports grain and coal laden.

The number of misdirected letters which find their way into the United States mails is almost beyond belief. The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a list of forty-eight misdirected bank letters alone received at the St. Louis postoffice from August 6 to August 31.

STATE NEWS.

The Reading public library has 5,000 volumes.

A Pottstown girl actually has Malaria for her first name.

Eleven building permits were issued in Reading last week.

A soldier of the war of 1812 died in Reading Sunday morning.

Petroleum Centre is without either fire department or fire apparatus.

Many of the furnaces and rolling mills in the iron districts are resuming operations.

Rev. R. Kunz was installed as pastor of Christ Reformed church, Reading, on Sunday evening.

The discharge of workmen from the Reading Company's shops causes a great deal of distress.

The scarcity of fruit has about "busted" the applejack business in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania.

There is great rejoicing in Pottsville over the extinguishment of a fire in the National coal mine.

The latest "probabilities" predict a hard winter in consequence of the great number of burdocks on the cows' tails.

The crop of coons out in Cambria county is said to be very large, and a number of successful hunts have been made recently.

Squirrels appear to be plenty. We saw them sold in this city, yesterday, at twelve and a half cents a piece.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Farmers are tarring their fences, in anticipation of raids on their premises by city sportsmen, now that the gunning season has set in.

Barnum knows how to advertise. He takes *newspapers* for his mediums. He don't spend any money on waste paper "advertising sheets."

George Bowers, an employee on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found dead by the side of the track near Red Bridge, two miles east of Altoona, on Sunday.

The proposed railroad from Stoneboro to Erie, via Meadville, can have a good grade from Stoneboro to Cochranton. It can be made with a grade of forty feet to the mile.

The Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, Pa., has decided that a writing on a slate is not a good will under the statute which requires all wills to "be in writing."

A Sunday School Institute under the charge of the Erie Presbytery, will be held in Warren at the Presbyterian church, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19th and 20th.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* thinks the Republicans have got to the bottom of Judge Pershing's record; but there doesn't appear to be a sound bottom to it.—*Norristown Herald.*

The *Genius* says that Mr. A. J. Stewart, of George township, Fayette county, has raised the present season over four hundred bushels of onions from an acre of ground, from the seed.

Mrs. Shafer, wife of Michael Shafer, near Rumbarger, Clearfield county, known to have been insane, committed suicide on the 28th of September, in the presence of her husband, son and brother.

There are at present 276 inmates in the Berks county Almshouse, about 300 of whom are of foreign birth. Seventy-six paupers were admitted and 2,374 lodgings were given tramps during September.

The managers of the Millerstown furnace want to start up their stock, or more technically blow it in, as soon as they can make arrangments for the necessary material. So we hear from Millerstown to-day.

The Peachbottom Railway Company has closed a contract with Waterman & Beaver, of Danville, for some four hundred tons of rails for the extension of their road, at forty-eight dollars per ton, delivered in York.

On Sunday evening, about five o'clock, a little daughter, aged three years, of Mr. Alexander Messersmith, residing in Conewago township, York county, was burned in such a manner that she died Monday morning.

The Masontown correspondent of the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says that Crawford Springer lived seventy-two years in that place, in the house he was born, and slept in the same corner in which he was born all that time.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says the directors of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad have decided to complete the grade and lay track to New Hope, fourteen miles east of the present terminus. The work will be ready for use before winter sets in.

Many dead eels are now found in the Maiden creek, near Berkley, all killed by the water wheels through which they must pass on account of the stream being so low that no water runs over the dam, as it is all used up by the mills.—*Reading Times.*

Timothy B. Clemens and James M. Brophy were the only Pennsylvanians admitted to West Point at the recent examination. Nominations from the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Congressional districts of this State are still in order.

Mr. A. A. Winegardner, a prominent citizen of Williamsport, committed suicide on the 1st inst., by drowning himself at the canal. He was fifty years old, well-to-do in the world, and a member of the M. E. church. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

An Osceola woman went out to hunt her drunken husband, and found him lying in the gutter. She gave him several raps with a piece of board before she discovered that she was "correcting" another woman's husband. She takes no pleasure in having the subject mentioned now.

Chestnuts are a slim crop, in this section, the nuts being small, and generally but one to a bur. This, however, does not prevent the boys from seeking them as diligently as ever. We have heard of no accidents to chestnuts hunters as yet, and hope we shall hear of none.—*Forest Republican.*

A prominent officer connected with the management of the South Mountain Railroad states that there is still a large force of workmen employed, and that there is no intention to suspend work in its construction. The work on the Barnville branch is rapidly approaching completion.—*Lebanon News.*

Two individual going East on one of the freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday last, attacked a man on the same train, and after severely pounded him off the car, whereby one of his legs was completely cut off. This occurrence happened near Tipton, a few miles from Altoona, and the villain escaped.

There were 334 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week ending at noon of the 2d inst.—an increase of 77 over the preceding week, and including 170 adults and 164 minors. Consumption caused the taking off of 48, croup 18, cholera infantum 12, marasmus 20, old age 15, debility 12, convulsions 11, and diphtheria 11.

A German came to the house of John Shappell, at Shoemakerville, with a book, indicating that he was a deaf mute, when a small dog took hold of his pantaloons, and he exclaimed: "Verdammte Kreuz Dunnerwetter sat bunti!" and disappeared in haste. Quite a remarkable loss of speech has not been witnessed for some time.

Hanover, York county, has lost by death one of its local celebrities, Mr. George Gitt, better known as "the hermit." For some twenty years past he has been living as a recluse in a small house on the outskirts of the borough, doing his own farming and housekeeping, and secluding himself, except at rare intervals, from his fellows.

The survey of the route of the People's Freight Railway has been commenced at a point on the Ohio river at Clendenin's Run, and will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible on east through the counties of Washington, Fayette, Somerset and Bedford to Hunt Cobins, in Fulton county, where it connects with that part of the road already surveyed.

The New York *Herald* says that a comparative table of receipts of grain in New York for the first six months of the year 1874 and 1875 shows a falling off of 18,772,519 bushels. Reports from Baltimore show that she has more than held her own for the same time in 1874 and 1875, while Philadelphia exhibits an increase of two million bushels.

Harry B. Bodenmeyer, of Belleville, Forest county, went out into the meadow to bring in a horse, and found the animal kicking ferociously. Upon examination a large green and yellow snake was seen around the right hind leg of the animal. It released its hold upon the horse and sprang upon Mr. B., burying its fangs in his neck, and causing his death.

The Philadelphia and Chester County Railroad Company proposed to run a railroad from Philadelphia to some point east of Downingtown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by way of West Chester. It will be twenty-four miles in length, in almost a direct line. This road was begun two years ago, but only five miles of it was then completed, owing to the failure of the contractor. The directors have made the necessary arrangements for recommencing the work during this month.

The Lykens *Register* tells of a young man of that place who one night recently, rose from his bed, and after putting on his pants and shoes, jumped from the window of his room, a distance of not less than thirty feet, landing on a board-walk in the back yard of the premises. This shock failing to awaken him, he proceeded to the street and was not brought to a realizing sense of his condition until he had walked nearly half a mile. He awoke at the upper end of Main street and returned to his lodgings. The only injury from the leap was slight, but his nervous system was considerably prostrated. He'd better sleep in a cellar hereafter.

HARRISBURG, October 6.—The Board of Pardons has recommended pardon in the following cases: Charles Hughes, larceny, Philadelphia; David Hare, larceny, Armstrong; Edward Mullen, robbery, Philadelphia; William Cunningham, burglary; the following were refused: Edward Purcell, murder in the second degree, Schuylkill county; Daniel Ambeiser, murder, Blair county; Robert Wilson, larceny, Allegheny county; John Maher, larceny, Montgomery county; James Keller, burglary, Philadelphia; Hiram Reynolds and John Reynolds, larceny, Northumberland county.

A Pottstown letter says: "A gentleman and lady, elegantly dressed, entered the smoking car of the afternoon express train down at Reading yesterday. The conductor, Mr. Samuel Frescoln, who is proverbial for his courtesy and politeness, informed the man of his mistake, and was answered in this wise: 'Well, sir, whose business is it; don't I smoke, and don't my wife smoke, and ain't this a smoking car?' The physiognomy of the tweed and bonnet of pasteboards underwent a visible change as he uttered the reply of 'All right, my dear sir.' A moment later the man handed a cigar case to his wife, who with her delicate fingers selected a dark-colored Havana, and the next both were puffing away, seemingly as contented as wood choppers. The couple were just newly wedded."

The Altoona *Mirror* of the 4th inst. says: One of the most remarkably sudden, singular and distressing deaths we have heard of for a long time occurred on Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, near Roaring Spring, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick were returning in a carriage from the funeral of Mr. Isaac Bowers, and when but a short distance from Roaring Spring, a team of horses driven by a young man named Fox, ran into the rear part of Mr. Hetrick's carriage, upsetting it and throwing Mr. H. and wife to the ground. After the accident Mr. H. noticed that his wife did not make any effort to rise. Hesupposed her, lifted her up and asked her if she was hurt. She did not answer him, but her head fell forward, and as

thought she thereby signified an affirmative answer. She was removed to a neighboring house, a physician was called and he pronounced Mrs. Hetrick's neck broken. The unfortunate lady expired in a few moments, without speaking a word. The remains were subsequently removed to Woodbury, the late residence of deceased, and the funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. H. was a very lusty person, weighing about two hundred pounds, and it is presumed that her great weight was one of the causes of the terrible result of the accident. Mr. H. received only slight injuries.

An Unanswerable Argument.

The strongest argument which can be urged against the advisability of administering such corrosive and nerve-destroying poisons as arsenic and quinine for intermittent and remittent fevers, is the vastly superior success in the prevention and cure of such diseases of a medicine which is the very antipode of the above named drugs, both in respect of its composition and the results wrought by it. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable preparation, which not only eradicates with wonderful promptitude every trace of fever and ague, and kindred types of malarious disease, from the system, but is a certain preventive of all maladies begotten of miasma-tainted air and water. These results mineral anti-febrile remedies do not effect with certainty, and their continued use entails consequences highly pernicious to the system. The Bitters, on the contrary, not only afford speedy relief, but establish health on a permanent basis.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins & Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Sole Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SECOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

ELLIS HOUSE,
NO. 8 DIAMOND
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Near Market street.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
J. BURT ELLIS, Proprietor.
Late of the Galbraith House, Franklin, Pa., and more recently with J. D. F. Keating, Allegheny city.

EXPOSITION
STANDS
FOR THE
Sale of Goods!
PARTIES DESIRING STANDS FOR THE SALE OF MERCHANDISE, &c., SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, WILL APPLY IMMEDIATELY. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF STANDS WILL BE OFFERED.
C. H. LOVE,
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COMMITTEE,
121 Fourth Avenue.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW and COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

MORRISON, BARE & CO.,
PAPER MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Book, News and Tea Paper
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of
PRINTING PAPERS
MADE TO ORDER AT OUR MILL.
Warehouse No. 101 Third Avenue,
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 9, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th.
New and Desirable Dress Goods,
AT MOST REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.
IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
Our very large sales of Dress Goods during the present week have been met by large supplies of new goods daily coming in, thus keeping our stock new, full and complete. Medium and fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 12½c, New Bright Colored Plaids.
At 12½c, New Gray and Brown Plaids.
At 18¾, and 22c, New Fall Dress Goods.
At 15c, Very Desirable New Dress Goods.
New "Knickerbocker" Suitings.
New Fall styles in Plaids, &c.
New Camels' Hair Cloths.
New Cashmere and Thibet Suitings.
ALL THE NEW COLORS IN
Cashmeres, French Merinos, Mohairs, &c.
At Very Low Prices.
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
BLACK CASHMERES,
From 60c to $1 75 per yard.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
Black Mohair Alpacas,
All Qualities, from 25c to 87½c.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
We still offer full stock of the grand bargains in Dress Silks.
The entire building, from the basement we offer to our retail trade, and merch
Nos. 165,

MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.
MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

INSURANCE.
People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Building)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
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WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.
MWF

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
FIR

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

1785 No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 8, 1875.

The case of the loan market which has been the leading characteristic for so long a time, continues unchanged, and the supply of loanable funds must still be reported somewhat in excess of the demand of first-class borrowers. Bankers continue to exercise a very close scrutiny of all paper offering, notwithstanding the idleness of some of their means. The activity in counter transactions, and in checking between the banks, incident to the usual October settlements, is still noted, and, so far as we can learn, the quarterly collections are progressing satisfactorily. The supply of Eastern exchange is ample, and drafts on New York rule at par between the banks. The trade situation is generally satisfactory, and the prospects in purely commercial matters are quite bright. In manufacturing circles the prospect is not so hopeful. The works are all running at present, and have been fully employed so far as abundance of orders is concerned, but the margin between the first cost and the market value of bar iron continues as narrow as for the past year. If, as is talked of, the mills should shut down, it will, of course, exert an adverse influence on all classes.

—An abstract of the condition of the suspended firm of Glass, Neely & Co., shows that the affairs of that house do not present quite so favorable an exhibit as was expected by many of their creditors and friends. The statement is summarized as follows:

ASSETS.	
Mach'nery and buildings	$183,297 65
Mill property	85,000 00
Property on additional lots	12,507 41
Cash on hand	2,538 44
Personal property (estimated)	10,590 43
Accounts due	23,757 45
Stock on Land	25,477 70
Total	$342,239 10
LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage on mill property	$ 43,750 00
Mortgage on fourteen lots	9,000 00
Bills payable	232,234 05
Accounts due	24,381 55
Total	$315,399 58

Of course in estimating the true value of this statement, due allowance must be made for the difficulty of obtaining the full value of rolling mill property at the present time. So far as we can learn, there is a disposition on the part of the creditors to accept a reasonable arrangement which would obviate the necessity of forcing the firm through bankruptcy.

—In New York, to-day, gold fell off to 116¼, a movement which it may be hoped will continue, as the high premium on specie is an unnatural and injurious condition. Money, stocks and foreign exchange were all in a satisfactory condition. Apropos of Wall street transactions, the New York *Herald* tells the following in connection with the recent drop in Union Pacific:

"The departure of Jay Gould to the West with some of his associates was marked, on Saturday, by a fresh decline in Union Pacific stock. It now transpires that to such straits was he reduced in order to carry his stock that he resorted to the desperate tactics employed with New Jersey Southern, the bankruptcy of which corporation he compassed soon after his eviction from the Erie Railway. The game indicated was a bold one, and if Jay Gould had not lost his prestige in the street, or his confidence of brokers, some of his old successes might have been repeated.

"The story is as follows: Shortly before the break in Union Pacific, Gould sent proposals to many of his rich speculative friends, giving them to understand that we were on the eve of another rise in the stock, and offering, if they would buy 1,000 or 2,000 shares and carry them for six months, that he would pay all the losses, only asking to receive half the profits. A short time elapsed when the offers were eagerly seized, but the personal guarantee or Mr. Gould is not considered gilt-edged just now, so his proposals were declined with thanks. The subsequent decline of the stock from 70 to 64¾ shows that the unfortunate speculator has to resort to mean shifts to save himself from ruin. There seems to be no doubt that at the time he wrote these notes he had been called on to take up a heavy loan on Union Pacific."

—The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad are given as follows:

For the month of September, 1875	$ 1,561,000
For the month of September, 1874	1,371,739
For the month of September, 1873	1,401,233
Earnings first nine months, 1875	12,189,183
Earnings first nine months, 1874	10,353,199
Earnings first 9 nine months, 1873	10,198,835

—On Wednesday last there were very large sales of Southern bonds at the New York Exchange sales-room, the following being the prices realized, as reported by the New York *Times*, and which we copy, as many COMMERCIAL readers are interested in knowing the market prices of many of the securities named:

Two thousand dollars State of Louisiana 6 per cent. consolidated bonds, January 1, 1874, coupons on, 37½; $2,000 same, February 1, 1874, coupons on, 37½; $2,000 State of Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds, issued to Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, 1869; $7,000 same, indorsed by R. B. Bullock, 1869; $2,000 same, 7 per cent. bonds, issued to Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, 1869; $7,000 same, indorsed by R. B. Bullock, 1869; $2,000 same, 6 per cent. bonds (known as Nutting bonds), interest April and October, 1869; $4,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent. bonds, due August and October, 1875, 101½; $3,000 same, $2,000 due January, 1877, and $1,000 due 1887, 102½; $2,000 same, $1,000 same, long bonds, 102½; $9,000 State of North Carolina 6 per cent. old bonds, January, 1868, coupons on, 18½; $9,000 same, April, 1868, coupons on, 18½; $9,000 same, issued to Western North Carolina Railroad Company, under date July, 1854, January, 1868, coupons on, 8½; $5,000 State of North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, issued under authority of statute of that date, 20 April, 1869, coupons on, 10½; $3,000 same, old 6 per cent. bonds, issued to North Carolina Railroad Company, July, 1874, coupons on, 33; $6,000 same, October, 1874, coupons on, 25; $1,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent. bonds, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1888, interest January and July, 101½. The prices were fully up to the market.

—The London advices of yesterday report a quiet market for securities and very little change in prices. The Bank of England directors, at their regular weekly court, raised the minimum rate of discount to 2½ per cent., the rate in the open market for three months' bills having advanced to 2⅝ per cent. At the Stock Exchange money was loaning at 1 per cent. on Government securities. The loss in specie by the Bank of England for the week was equal to $5,265,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 40½ per cent., against 48¾ last week. Equal to $695,000 was withdrawn from the bank on balance yesterday. The unemployed bank notes were reported at $11,837,750. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 15,785,500 francs during the past week.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 8, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	117	117	116⅝	116½	116½	116⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	....	....	122¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	119½	119	119¼	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119¾	119½	119¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½	119¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, Registered	120¾	120½	120¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¾	120½	120¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	....	....	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	118¾	118½	118¾	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	118¾	118½	118¾	....	....	....
Currency 6's	127	127	127	....	....	....
New Spcer cents	117½	117½	117½	....	....	....
Western Union	74	74	74	74	74	74
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....	....	33¾
Panama	....	130	....	125	130	....
Adams Express	....	107½	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Ex	79	80½	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	58	....	....	....	....
United States Ex	48	48½	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Central	102	102	....	....	....	102
Erie	20¾	20¾	....	....	....	20¾
Erie preferred	39½	39½	....	....	....	39½
Michigan Central	55	55	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	....	....	84½	84¾	85	84¾
Illinois Central	97	97	98	98	98	98
Cleveland & Pitts	90	90	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	32	32	....	....	....	32
Do preferred	52	52	....	....	....	51½
Rock Island	....	102½	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	....	....	....	....	33¾	33¾
Do preferred	62¾	62¾	....	63	63½	63½
Wabash common	....	....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	....	97½	....	97½
Ohio & Miss'sippi	15½	15½	....	15½	....	....
Union Pacific	62¾	63½	62½	62½	61¾	62¾
Harlem	131	131	....	132	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	16½	....	....	16½
Atlantic & Pac. tel	....	....	....	....	....	17½
Iron Mountain	17	17	....	17	....	17
Cen. of N. J.	93	93	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, Apl	....	23	....	....	20½	23
South Carolinas, July	....	23½	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	98½	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50¼
Reading	....	....	35¾
Union Coal of N. J	....	....	13½
Oil Creek	10½	....	....
Lehigh Valley	62¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley	....	93	....
Central Transp'n Co	....	46½	....
Empire Transp'n Co	....	....	52¾
P. C. and St. L. pr.	74½	75	75

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¼

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Money market easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $203,000. Imports of dry goods, $1,111,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $28,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Bankers' balls 47@482.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 116@116⅛, declined to 116⅝, rallied to 116¾ and closed at 116¼. Rates for borrowing 1-32, 3/64 and 1-64 per diem, and 7, 8 and 5 per cent. per annum. Good speculation was weak and lower on cable advices of large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States, and also on report that more gold had been received here by express from Canada.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government Bonds. Railroad bonds quiet in late afternoon dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds fell off to 86¾; Union Pacific firsts sold at 103¾; and land grants at 98¾@99¾. State bonds quiet except for Tennessee old, which are lower. The stock market was excedingly irregular, with decline larger than usual. During the morning there was a strong bearish feeling, based upon a batch of unfavorable rumors. It was reported that the Citizens' Bank of Chicago had suspended, or was winding up. This was succeeded by a rumor of a runon a savings bank, and later by a report that the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had refused to accept the proposition recently submitted to them. The selling movement to-day was directed to some extent against large dividend-paying stocks, such as Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Jersey Central. No reason was assigned for decline in these stocks. The former has earned more than its entire dividend for the year in eight months, and has in bank money for the October dividend. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 117½ to 116, and New Jersey Central from 101 to 99¾, but later there was a recovery of 1@2¼ per cent. in these shares. Michigan Central declined from 55½ to 54; Pittsburgh from 90¾ to 88½; Northwestern from 33½ to 32¾; Missouri Pacific from 23½ to 23; Western Union from 75 to 73. Union Pacific active and fell to 63¾, and later reacted to 65¾. After 3 o'clock the market was weak and low-est prices of the day were current. Stocks were firmer in late dealings, and in some cases there was a recovery of 1@2¼ per cent. from lowest point. New Jersey Central closed at 100, against sales early in the day as low as 99¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western closed at 116⅝, after having sold at 117¾, and Illinois Central closed at 97, after having sold at 98¼ and closed at 97. Hannibal and St. Jo. advanced from 16 to 17; Missouri Pacific recovered from 20 to 20¾; Atlantic and Pacific preferred was dull at 66@66¾. The directors of this Company met to-day, but adjourned until Tuesday next, when they will hold a conference with leading stockholders of Missouri Pacific. Lake Shore closed at 76¾@76⅞, ex-dividend. Pacific Mail sold at 33¾ and closed at 33½@33¾. Western Union touched 74½, but left off at 74@74⅛. Michigan Central mained from 54½@55. Ohios fell off to 15¾ and closed at 15¾. The transactions at the Stock Exchange were 150,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 3,300 Northwestern common, 2,600 preferred, 2,300 St. Paul common, 1,200 preferred, 1,700 Erie, 1,300 Lake Shore, 4,400 Ohios, 2,600 Union Pacific, 15,000 Missouri Pacific, 2,200 St. Joseph, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,300 New Jersey Central and 2,000 Michigan Central.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	76	St. Paul	33½
Pacific Mail	33¾	Do preferred	63¾
Adams Express	99	Wabash	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex	58	Fort Wayne	97
United States Ex	43	Terre Haute	5½
New York Central	102	Do preferred	19
Erie	20¾	Chicago & Alton	95½
Do preferred	39½	Do preferred	102
Harlem	131	Ohio & Mississippi	15½
Do preferred	132½	Burling'n & Q'cy	111
Mich. Central	54½	Indiana Central	3½
Lake Shore	76¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	16½
Illinois Central	96	Delaware & Lack	116⅝
Cleveland & Pitts	88½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	17½
Northwestern	32	Union Pac. stock	62½
Do preferred	51½	Central Pac. stock	106
Rock Island	102½	Union Pac. bds	103½
N. J Central	100¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	121
5-20's, 1864	119	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	6's, 1881, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867, Registered	120¾	5-20's, 1867	120½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¾	Currency 6's	124½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	58	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	48	Missouri 6's	102
Virginia, new	40		

LONDON, October 8, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 15-16; United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 10-40's, do 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 104⅝; new fives, 104¾. Railroad shares—Erie 20; Central 92; Erie 1st preferred 31½. Turpentine 23s.@24s.

PARIS, October 8.—Rentes 65 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 8.—United States new fives, 96¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—Gold 117¼. Sight 1-64% discount. Sterling—Commercial 552@49 555½; bank rates 558.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 8, 1875.

Business among the mercantile houses today was moderately active, taking into consideration the unfavorable character of the weather. The movement of values was generally unimportant, there being no marked changes to report. Grain continues active at generally steady prices. Produce is moderately brisk with some alterations of importance to quote. Provisions continue firm, but we note no quotable advance. Groceries are active and unchanged. Petroleum is rather dull but steady. In other branches of business there was a moderate trade at steady values.

The following are the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour bbls	1,810	Apples, bbls	220
Cheese, lbs	105	Corn, bus	1,800
Wheat, bus	3,655	Barley, bus	1,800
Rye, bus	2,645	Oats, bus	5,410
Butter, pkgs	31	Hides, pcs	548
Bacon, lbs	31	Potatoes, bus	548
Hay, bales	353		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues moderately active at steady prices. There is no movement of any importance, and the movement in small lots is confined to local trade. In wheat we note the sale of 5 cars Michigan white wheat at $1 40 on track; 1 car prime red winter in store at $1 42; 2 cars red winter on track $1 35. Oil wheat is rather nominal at 85@90 c per bushel for white; $1 35@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; new wheat is in good demand for strictly sound grades. Michigan white wheat is active at $1 40@1 43 per bushel; prime sound new red winter $1 20@1 35; damaged $1 00 @1 15. Corn is easy and quotably unchanged at former prices. We quote shelled 70@74c ₩ bushel for prime yellow; 65@69c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; car corn, 72@73c, per bushel for prime yellow on track; 70@71 for mixed. Oats are active and steady. We note a sale of car Ohio at 39c; 1 car Michigan white at 41@42c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 41@42c; dark to light mixed, 42@44c. Barley is firm for prime grades. We quote

CITY MATTERS

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 011	48	77	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 029	53	59	N. W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
9 P. M.	30 102	46	69	N.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.098 Highest thermom.....57
Mean thermometer...48 Lowest thermom.....43
Rainfall.....01

Day and Evening Classes.

At the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on or address, J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Drowned in Robinson Township.

An inquest was held on Thursday by Justice Edmundson, of Robinson township, over the body of a child, aged eighteen months, named Christina Shaffer. The child was a daughter of Leonard Shaffer, who lives near Summitville, and was drowned by tumbling into a kettle full of water, which had been left standing in the yard. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Beaver Female College.

We understand that the boarding department of Beaver College never was so full in its history as at the present session. The music classes have been so much enlarged as to require the purchase of additional pianos. French and German are taught by native teachers. The faculty has been reorganized, and was never as strong as at present, and the institution never as worthy of patronage. Persons desiring to enter will do well to make early application to the President, Dr. R. T. Taylor.

Bold Burglary at Burgettstown.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a lady member of the family of Mr. Wm. Witherspoon, of Burgettstown, was awakened from his sleep, and discovered a man in the room. She gave an alarm, but the thief made good his escape. He had previously visited a room in which two men slept, and had stolen a revolver, some ladies' jewelry, and a silver watch. During the afternoon of Thursday, three watches were stolen on the fair grounds, being the last day of the Burgettstown fair. One man was arrested and taken to Washington.

State Homeopathic Society.

The eleventh annual session of the State Homeopathic Society will be held in this city, commencing on Wednesday, 13th inst. The business sessions of the association will be held at Municipal Hall. On Wednesday evening the annual address will be delivered at Library Hall, by Dr. J. H. McClelland, of this city. A preliminary meeting is to be held at the residence of Dr. Burgher, Penn avenue, on next Tuesday evening, when matters relating to the advancement of Homeopathy and the State Society will be discussed.

A Mystery.

About eight o'clock last evening a woman reported to the toll-gatherer at the northern end of the Hand street bridge that she had observed another woman throw a bundle into the river from the foot walk, heard a splash and the woman then disappeared. An examination was made, and between the second and third pier, on the walk there was found a red woolen shawl, with a palm leaf border, an embroidered chemise and a light calico wrapper. The woman who gave the information stated went on her way and the articles were taken to the Mayor's office, in Allegheny, for identification.

Fire Protection at the Exposition.

In view of the extent of the risks upon goods at the Exposition the local Underwriter's Association are taking steps to afford proper protection. Fire Marshal Livingston met with the Executive Committee the day before yesterday, and was instructed by President Wilson, of the Fire Commission, to say that the Board, in addition to the use of a steamer would lend ten Babcock extinguishers. Allegheny city will also loan a number of them, and with a proper force of competent men to run the machines, little danger is apprehended.

The committee would be wise to place ex-Chief Engineer White in charge.

Temperance Jubilee Meeting.

The eighth of the series of Sunday evening temperance jubilee meetings will be held in the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow evening, begining at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will be conducted as usual, a number of new songs will be sung, and the topic talks, interspersed with songs, will be, "*Beautiful Dream*," "*The Shadow Hand*," "*The Broken Link*," "*A Lost Child*."

The interest in these meetings continues to increase, the house on last Sunday evening being densely packed, and large numbers compelled to go away for want of room. A deep feeling prevails and much good is being accomplished.

Railroad Accident at Ross Street.

Two of a team of four horses were killed at the Ross street crossing of the Connellsville Railroad yesterday morning. They belonged to N. J. Keller, of the South Side, and were engaged in hauling sand. It appears that the accommodation, which had landed its passengers on the depot, was being backed out into the yard; there was a man on the rear platform of the train with an axe in his hand. The watchman at the crossing was in the act of stopping a team coming from the opposite direction, when the driver of the sand wagon drove on the track directly in front of the backing train, and before the engineer could be signaled the collision had occurred. The horses were valued at $400.

Christian Women's Conference.

The third international Conference of Women's Christian Association will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn avenue, (Rev. Dr. Howard's) October 12, 13, 14 and 15. The opening meeting will be held Tuesday evening, October 12, at half past 7 o'clock. The day sessions from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. will be exclusively for ladies and a large attendance is earnestly desired. The evening sessions beginning at half past seven o'clock will be opened to the public, and a cordial invitation is extended to all. Among the distinguished ladies expected to take part in the discussions will be Mrs. R. Pearsdael Smith, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Terhune, (Marion Harland) of Newark, New Jersey. Programmes will be distributed at the meetings.

Liability of Saloon Keepers.

A case to test the liability of saloon keepers for damages in causing death by the sale of liquors as a beverage, was brought yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, by Messrs D. F. Patterson and Boyd Cruminne, on behalf of Mrs. Lecinda Siuby, of Canonsburg, Washington county, against M. O'Keefe, a saloon keeper of Mansfield. The plaintiff alleges that O'Keefe sold her husband on the 20th of September last, two gallons of liquor, and that he died on the following day from the effects of drinking the same; that he was a man of known intemperate habits, notwithstanding which the defendent solicited and encouraged him to drink, sent him addressed envelopes for enclosing money to pay for liquor, etc. The deceased was forty-two years old, and left seven children. Five thousand dollars damages are claimed.

Forty-Five Murder Cases.

During the trial of Thomas Slavin for the murder of Daniel T. Lynch, a reporter asked Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., senior counsel for the defense, how many murder cases he had been engaged in, as counsel, during his practice at the bar. He answered that he had occasion, some time ago, to overhaul his record, and was himself surprised to find that he had either tried or assisted in trying forty-four homicide cases. "Why," said he, "that is forty-fifth." He has been at the bar about thirty-five years, and his homicide cases have averaged considerably over one each year. It is a remarkable fact, too, that he never appeared as counsel for the prosecution in a murder case tried in Allegheny county. In other counties he has appeared for the Commonwealth in similar cases. With a record like this, in the course of which he has been called upon to investigate and analyze every principle involved in the law of homicide, it is not singular that his arguments should have great weight with jurors, and that his legal propositions should be so generally accepted by his brethren at the bar, and by the judges before whom he practices.

Chippewa Chiefs in the City.

Four chiefs of the Chippewa tribe arrived in Allegheny yesterday in charge of Brother Gonzagua, a member of the Franciscan Order, who is a teacher and interpreter. The names of the chiefs are Mi-no-gosh-ing (Holein-the-Day), Ma-in-to-wish-kab (Spirit of Seer), Na-ta-wash (Looking-for-Something) and Ga-gwe-dji-ga-baw (He-who-Stands-Examining). These chiefs are stopping at St. Mary's Catholic church, Allegheny, where they propose remaining two weeks, or until President Grant's return to Washington, when they will visit the Great Father, to tell him their grievances and demand redress. They claim to have been badly treated and insist upon the removal of the agent in charge of the reservation, Louis Stowe. Gonzagua states that Stowe was appointed upon the nomination of Bishop Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that the last appropriation made by Congress has been so grossly misapplied that the tribe is in danger of starvation during the coming winter. White Earth, Minnesota, is the name of the reservation. Gonzagua proposes to deliver a course of lectures while in the city to aid in defraying the expenses of the delegation to Washington.

THE VISITING PRRSS.

The Excursion Given by the Chamber of Commerce.

The visiting members of the press to the Exposition were the guests of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and they were handsomely entertained. In accordance with a previously arranged programme, the guests boarded a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the first point of interest reached was the steel works of Hussey, Wells & Co. Here the visitors were conducted throughout the works by Mr. Calvin Wells, a member of the firm, assisted by Mr. Hussey and others. These works are the largest in the United States.

The party arrived at the above mentioned works at 9:25 A. M., and after spending a half hour there the train was again entered for the Forty-third street station, where the visitors left the cars and walked over the bridge to the Iron mills of Graff, Bennett & Co. Forty-five minutes were here occupied in showing the strangers over these immense works. The Danks puddling machines were the chief attraction here. The Keystone Bridge Works and the celebrated "Lucy Furnace" were next visited, where every courtesy was shown the visitors by Mr. Thomas Carnegie, Treasurer of the Bridge Works, and a member of the firm which runs the Lucy Furnace. The next point was the Water Works foundations, and then the party proceeded to the Vesta Oil Works, where R. S. Waring, Esq., kindly gave the strangers an idea of the process of refining petroleum. Returning to the train, the party was swiftly conveyed back to the Union Depot, where, at half-past twelve, the Pennsylvania Railroad took charge of the excursionists.

The objective point was now announced to be the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock. On the way thither an excellent lunch was served, which was heartily partaken of by the guests. Colonel Unger, of the Union Depot Hotel, is the author of the "feed," and to him the thanks of an hungry crowd are due.

At the steel works the excursionists were met and cordially received by Messrs. David McCandless and P. Barnes, the latter of whom is Resident Engineer of the works. This immense establishment was the chief attraction of the day, and more than an hour was pleasantly and profitably spent by the press party in witnessing the wonderful process of making steel rails, which has already been fully described in these columns.

The party next proceeded to McKeesport, where the Russia Iron Mill, of W. D. Wood & Co., was visited. Leaving McKeesport the excursionists were rapidly transported to Soho, when the train halted to afford the strangers an opportunity to go through the Copper Works of C. G. Hussey & Co.

MEETING OF THE PRESS.

After the excursionists had taken in all the sights of the copper works of Messrs. C. G. Hussey & Co. they assembled in an open space, and, on motion of Mr. W. C. Smythe, a meeting was properly organized. Mr. J. S. Keating was elected chairman and the reporters of the dailies Secretaries.

Mr. Smythe then announced the object of the meeting, which was to take action recognizing the courtesies of the managers of the excursion and returning them a vote of thanks, and, on motion, Committees on Resolutions were appointed as follows: Visiting Members of the Press—Messrs. C. Augustus Haviland, of Chicago, and H. W. Crotzer, of Philadelphia, and Colonel W. W. Foulk, agent of the Ohio and Western Pennsylvania Press Association; Members of the Home Press—Messrs. D. M. Dallas, of the *Advance*, and W. H. Kincaid, of the *Christian Advocate*.

RESOLUTIONS.

After a short deliberation, Mr. Haviland submitted the following resolutions, on which a unanimous vote to adopt was passed by the visitors:

Resolved, That as representatives of the press, visiting the city of Pittsburgh, we hereby render our thanks to the members of the local press, the officers of the Exposition, the Chamber of Commerce, the officers of the railroad companies and the citizens generally, for their generous hospitality and their efforts to make our visit a day of pleasure and profit.

Resolved, That our thanks are specially due to J. S. Keating, Chairman Press Committee, and Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for polite attention and to W. P. Shinn, D. McCargo and Thos. M. King, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Robert Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, E. K. Hyndman, of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, and to all railroad officials who have extended courtesies to us.

Mr. Kincaid then read the following, which were adopted unanimously by the whole party of newspaper representatives:

WHEREAS, The successful inauguration of the Tradesmen's Industrial Exposition, on Thursday, October 7, 1875, has been happily supplemented and the pleasure of the occasion heightened by the generous and liberal arrangements of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce for the grand excursion on this (Friday) day to different points on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Central Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, under the efficient direction of the committee representing that body, and also the sumptous lunch provided therefore; and

Resolved, That our hearty thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co.; Graff, Bennett & Co.; proprietors of the Keystone Bridge Works; proprietors of the Lucy Furnace; Mechanical Engineer J. L. Lowry, of the new Water Works; Messrs. Waring & Bro., of the Vesta Oil Refinery; Edgar Thomson Steel Company and Messrs. P. Barnes, Resident Engineer, William Jones, General Superintendent, and John Rinard Practical Manager of the Rossmont department of the Edgar Thomson Company; W. D. Woods & Co. of the Russia Iron Mill, McKeesport; C. G. Hussey & Co of the Copper Works, and others for the kind attention shown by these firms and their representatives to the excursionists.

Resolved, That our thanks are justly due to the Chamber of Commerce for the lunch provided under its direction and served up in elegant style by Col. E. J. Unger of the Union Depot Hotel, and to Messrs. J. D. Weeks, Haviland, J. F. Bravo and J. G. Seibeneck, the committee representing that body.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to W. P. Shinn, Esq., Assistant President; and D. McCargo, Esq., Superintendent of the River Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and E. K. Hyndman, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, and to the members of the Committee of Escort.

The meeting then adjourned, and the excursionists entered the cars again and were soon afterward safely landed at the Connellsville Depot, from which point the strangers were escorted to their respective quarters.

To-day will be devoted by the journalists to visiting the glass manufactories on the South Side.

ALLEGHENY (U. P.) SEMINARY.

Arrangements for the Semi-Centennial—The Programme of Exercises.

The semi-centennial of the Allegheny Seminary on the 14th inst. will be the occasion of a general "home-gathering" of those who were students, and with them we look for many other brethren in the ministry, and other friends of the seminary. Especially all ministers in the synods having charge of the seminary are invited to be present, together with all other friends who have at any time been in the college. A cordial welcome will be given to all, and bountiful provision has been made for their entertainment. The ladies of the different congregations of the two cities have undertaken to furnish the entertainment at the church. The favor is asked that all who propose to attend give notice of their intention to Mr. Thomas McCance, 196 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, as soon as possible.

The meetings will be held in the First church, Allegheny, the first session opening at 10½ A. M., Dr. McClure, of Wheeling, presiding. The order of exercises will be as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Chairman, Rev. J. T. McClure, D.D. Congratulations by the Chairman. Addresses: "Theological Seminaries; Their Place and Importance as Part of the Working Power of the Church," by Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., and "The Origin and History of this Seminary," by Rev. John G. Brown, D.D.

2 P. M.—Chairman, Rev. D. W. Collins, D. D.—Addresses: "The Theological Education for the Times; What is Essential in it and the best modes of Imparting it," by Rev. David Paul, D. D.; Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., and Rev. James R. W. Sloane, D. D. "The Relation of Culture required as a Qualification for the Sacred Ministry," by Rev. W. G. Moorehead; "The Fathers of Our Church," by Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D; "Our Deceased Professors," by Rev. B. Waddle, D. D., Rev. W. A. Mehard, D. D., and Rev. Alex. Young, D. D.

7:30 P. M.—Chairman, Rev. H. H. Harvey. Address: "The Seminary whose Semi-Contenniai we Celebrate; What it has done, and what we should do for it," by Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D. D., to be followed by informal addresses.

EXCURSION TO PHILADELPHIA.

To Inspect the Preparations for the Centennial.

The merchants of Philadelphia have extended invitations to a necessarily limited number of representative gentlemen from leading cities of the West, to be present at the Centennial grounds, Fairmount Park, Thursday, October 21st instant, to inspect the preparations for the celebration of the nation's hundredth anniversary. By the courtesy of the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Little Miami, the Vandalia and the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railway Companies, transportation will be furnished to the excursionists to and from Philadelphia. Visitors west of Pittsburgh will receive passes to this city, good on any trains of the above roads, which will be forwarded on receipt of acceptance of invitations. Robert Pitcairn, Esq., will receive the guests at this city, and the Centennial special train will leave the Union Depot on Wednesday morning, October 20th, at 7:35 o'clock precisely, arriving in Philadelphia at six o'clock. On Thursday the Western delegation and a delegation from the Northwest will be entertained at Fairmount Park, and will leave for home on special trains the same evening.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Interesting Reports.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Slagle presiding and Dr. Thomas officiating as Secretary.

Health Officer Gray reported 639 nuisances abated during the month of September, five suits instituted and 112 permits issued. The receipts during the month were $361 50, of which $224 were for permits.

Dr. Snively reported 297 deaths during the five weeks ending October 2d. The death rate was equivalent to 22.05 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, against 27.52 for the same month of 1874. There were 93 deaths of infants under one year and 65 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 53.2 per cent. of the total mortality for the month, against 59.31 per cent. for September, 1874. There were 16 deaths of persons over 70 years of age. With the exception of two deaths on the Eighth and one on the Nineteenth, the mortality from typhoid fever occurred exclusively in the Sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards. The two first named wards lie directly North, and five last directly opposite, or South of the Monongahela river. A significant fact in this connection is that the proportion of deaths from diarrheal diseases in the seven wards named is largely in excess of the average throughout the city. The comparative mortality is:

September, 1873	272
September, 1874	290
September, 1875	297

A number of bills were acted upon.

Meat Inspector Lindsay presented his quarterly report, in which he discussed at length the matter of unripe and decayed fruit as vegetables. He reported the following as condemned and confiscated during the quarter: 2,000 pounds of beef, 430 of veal, 683 of mutton, 300 of ham sausage and 47 hams; 7 barrels of fresh fish and 2 of salt fish; 9 head of cattle, 13 of calves and 43 of sheep; 1,800 boxes of peaches and 15 of plums; 37 barrels of mush melons, 9 of sweet potatoes, 43 of cabbage, 41 of apples and 11 of cantaleups; 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,600 water melons, 900 dozen of eggs, 350 dozen of green corn and 31 buckets of blackberries.

WORKMEN'S WAGES.

Cash Deposited for Employees Refused by a Bank.

Messrs. Glass Neely & Co., having gone into bankruptcy, some three hundred or more workmen were thrown out of employment, and two weeks' wages were at the time due the men. The firm made an honorable showing and exhibited a desire to make the best for their creditors. Their action in the interest of their employees was particularly prompt and just. The firm collected all moneys due them and deposited in bank preparatory to paying their men. They had a sufficient amount for that purpose, and drew up on the bank, but the latter declined to honor the checks. So far as we have learned there was nothing to restrain the bank and the only reason given is the bankruptcy proceedings. When the men assembled to receive their pay as had been promised his most unwelcome news was received. It may be imagined, with great dissatisfaction; most of the men have families, have nothing by them, and when work stops so does their credit at the stores and, consequently, some of them are suffering.

The firm was no less disappointed than the men, and having stated the case to them referred them to the Register in Bankruptcy, Mr. Harper for verification. They visited Mr. Harper yesterday and that gentleman explained that the firm had honorably done all that they could do in the matter.

We may state that Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co. are men of excellent standing in the community, and have done the best they possibly could in their business difficulties. For some time previous to their suspension they employed the men on alternate turns, so that more could be helped along in the "hard times of life." Without the least doubt that there would be difficulty in paying their men, they deposited the money collected for that purpose in the bank in question, and are now utterly powerless to aid them.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

BISHOP DOMENEC, in an official letter, approves and recommends the *Catholic Journal*.

REV. F. A. NOBLE left this city for his new field of labor in New Haven, last Thursday.

THE REV. W. G. MOOREHEAD, pastor, will preach to-morrow at the Fourth U. P. church morning and afternoon.

THE Presbyterians of Verona Borough are about to erect a new house of worship. The Rev. John Kerr is the pastor.

REV. S. S. WORKMAN, of the U. P. church, has been called by the congregation of Spring Grove to become its pastor.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, pastor of the First U. P. church, Allegheny City, has returned from his vacation and resumed his pulpit labors last Sabbath.

REV. DR. R. W. PEARSON will preach tomorrow morning in Fourth avenue Baptist church, and Rev. Amos Myers, of Philadelphia, at night.

THE last number of the *Baptist Witness*, of this city, has been issued, and its subscription list transferred to the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia.

UNION services at Hamilton Hall, East End, to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, by the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"But one thing is needful."

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Subject at 10:30 A. M., "Almost Christian." Evening, at 7:30 P. M., "What is Universalism?"

REV. W. F. Brown, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, is on a visit to Charlestown, West Va., where he has been invited to take charge of the church lately made vacant by the death of Dr. Richards.

REV. W. G. MOOREHEAD has decided to accept the Professorship in Xenia Seminary, and will be present at the opening exercises. His departure causes much sorrow to the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny.

REV. W. R. BARCUS died at his residence in Point Pleasant, Guernsey county, Ohio, September 29th, at nine o'clock A. M., of typhoid fever. He was in charge of Bethel M. E. Circuit, McConnellsville district, at the time of his death.

A NUMBER of the old students of Jefferson College, from this city, called on the venerable Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D., of Canonsburg, now in the eighty-second year of his age, one day last week, and were most cordially received.

THE house of worship of Providence Mission church, Allegheny, has been completely renovated and supplied with new pews. An interesting communion service was held last Sabbath, and the regular services were well attended.

MESSRS. Moody and Sankey have replied to the invitation of the Ministerial Association of this city, that as they have engaged to labor in Brooklyn, New York and Philapelphia, they do not feel at liberty to make any other appointment at the present time.

THERE will be an Anti-Secret Society Convention in Butler, Pa., October 19th and 20th, at seven P. M., each evening. Among the speakers who are expected to be present are Revs. J. H. Timmons, Samuel Alexander, Samuel Patterson and John Smith, J. E. Dodds and Dr. J. R. W. Sloane.

IN THE absence of Dr. Swift who is attending the Epis. Synod at Brooklyn, the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church Arch street Allegheny will be occupied at half past ten A. M., by Mr. Greyhouil of the Western Theological Seminary, and at seven o'clock P. M., by Rev. W. G. Morehead of the Fourth United Presbyterian church.

REV. J. S. HUTSON, preached his fourth anniversary sermon, as pastor of the Nixon street Baptist church Allegheny last Lord's day. There have been added about two hundred and fifty-four members during his pastorate and the future is hopeful. Nightly meetings will be held commencing Monday evening, October 11. Revs. J. W. Plannett of Sharpsburg and B. F. Woodburn of Allegheny will preach.

REV. A. V. GALBRAITH, of Holiday's Cove appointment, West Pittsburgh District, died on Sabbath, October 3d. The religious services preparatory to the removal of his remains to the home of his father, at West Union, Tuscarawas county, O., were participated in by Revs. J. Mills, I. A. Pearce, L. H. Stewart, and A. H. Gruber, of the M. E. church, Steubenville, and Rev. C. Graham, of the Holiday's Cove Presbyterian church.

THE *Churchman* reports the topics to be presented to the Second Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, which is to be held in Philadelphia in November, as follows: "The Relations of Church and State; The Nature and Limits of Episcopal Authority; The Relief of Poverty and the Church Methods thereof; The Bible Revised; Church Music; Co-operative Labor, The Church and the Masses; The Best Methods of Deepening the Spiritual Life.

THE annual report of the Secretary of the Indiana State Missionary Society of the Christian Church was presented at the session at Indianapolis, held this week. The total receipts for the Society have been $11,746 02; from the State and personal fund, $1,129 12; freedman's missions, $435 35; special district and county work, $4,132 18; to aid preachers, $569 12. The State missionaries have preached 1,000 sermons. There have been 349 accessions to the church. Three new churches have been organized, and thirty-eight weak churches have been helped. Six parsonages have been found fields of labor, and four churches have been assisted in finding pastors.

Something Nice.

We have received Mr. D. M. Jenkins' reversed catalogue, a very handsomely printed little pamphlet, in which is set forth the various edibles and and other articles for sale at the "Old Tea House," No. 99 Fifth avenue. As nearly everybody has come to know that anything at the plain or fancy grocery line can be procured at this house, an extended notice is not necessary. It may be said, however, that in the way of teas, coffees, sugars and like goods, no retail house in the city can offer such advantages. As to the fancy goods line, no house west of New York carries such a varied and comprehensive stock. A supply of any kind of food, ready prepared, for picnic or party, can be had from Mr. Jenkins at a moment's notice.

CITY FINANCES

Work Before the Committee—Proposed Consolidation of Street Districts.

The Finance Committee of the City Councils met yesterday afternoon, but without a quorum, Mr. Shipton in the chair.

Bonds of tax collectors were presented for approval as follows: Andrew Bender, Twenty-seventh ward; Robert King, Eleventh ward; C. Bartley, Twelfth ward; W. V. Baker, Thirty-sixth ward; William Wiley, Twenty-third ward; John W. Jones, Fourteenth ward.

Also the following: John A. Crawford, weighmaster Forty-third street private scales; David Reich, weighmaster Sixteenth ward scales.

STREET DISTRICTS.

The sub-committee heretofore appointed presented an ordinance abolishing the three road districts and dividing the city into four street districts instead of six.

It provides that to the First district, as at present laid out, there shall be added the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards.

To the Second district there shall be added the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards.

That the Third district shall comprise the remaining wards of the city between the rivers.

That the Fourth district shall comprise all of the South Side wards.

The ordinance also provides that the streets and the work done on them shall be under the supervision of the City Engineer, who shall report monthly.

Mr. Atterbury protested against the cutting down of Street Commissioners of the South Side, from three to one, and contended that "bosses" would be needed that would maintain the cost of work.

Mr. Littell agreed that the change would be an improvement, and would save money from salaries to be expended on the streets.

A quorum not having gathered at four o'clock, the committee adjourned without action.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Another packed house enjoyed "Fun in a Fog" last evening to the utmost degree. The veriest stoic cannot fail to revel in the fun with which every passage of that play abounds. In their peculiar sphere the Vokes are unrivalled. They will give "Belles of the Kitchen" at the matinee this afternoon, and "Fun in a Fog" at the evening performance. As these are the last of each of these side-splitting performances, crowded houses may be expected.

Next week the Opera House will present a great attraction in the person of James Lewis, the great New York comedian. He will appear in the part of *Pewsyck Middlewyck, the Butterman*, in "Our Boys." This popular actor, who made a local reputation years ago as the comedian in the Cleveland Academy of Music, has during the past few years created all the important comedy parts in the plays given at Daly's New York Theater. We bespeak for him a warm reception.

Academy of Music.

"Rip Van Winkle" was repeated last evening at the Academy, and was well received. With McKee Rankin in the title *role* and his excellent company for support, that charming play was finely represented. The announcements for to-day are "The Ticket of Leave Man" and "Oliver Twist." For next week, the new and popular sensation, "Around the World in Eighty Days," is on the bills, at this popular place of amusement. The handsome set and fine scenery and brilliant stage effects are promised.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

At the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening, the play of "A Life's Peril," with Edmund Pierce in the leading character, and a fine variety *melange* will be given. Of course both performances will be enjoyed.

Juvenile Opera Company.

On Tuesday next Zimmerman's Mexican Juvenile Opera Company will commence a series of performances at Library Hall. This troupe, which is made up entirely of children, comes highly recommended by the press of the West.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Female Minstrels and the hundred and one other attractions will be on deck this afternoon. Also this evening. Go and see the best variety show ever seen in this city.

THE EXPOSITION.

Opening at Nine O'Clock This Morning—Good Success Assured.

The public will look in vain for an official announcement of the fact, but nevertheless the great Industrial Exposition of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will open this morning at nine o'clock. As far as manufacturers and merchants—the exhibitors—are concerned, it is an assured success already, and it only remains now for the public to testify its appreciation of the fact. Yesterday the interior of the great building presented a remarkably changed appearance from the day before; indeed, the hundreds of active mechanics and the scores of exhibitors and their assistants put the order of things and added to the display hourly. All of last night they were engaged, and from twenty-four hours' experience we are sure that at the opening today our surprise at the magnificent display and the tasteful arrangement of goods will be equal to that of the throng that will gather on Smoky Island for the first time.

The Executive Committee of the Institute held a meeting last evening, and the many letters received from all quarters protesting against the action of the railroads in limiting excursion rates to two days, met with a hearty response from the members.

It is announced that the balloon ascension of Harry Gilbert will take place at two o'clock this afternoon.

This evening a great calcium light will be placed in the eastern tower of the building, which will illuminate the whole city and beyond.

The amount of space applied for in machinery hall amounts to 157,192 square feet.

The stock exhibition will be given next week.

Literature.

Everybody should go to Gildenfenney & Co.'s, No. 69 Fifth avenue, for their current literature. They also keep a fine assortment of notions, stationery, albums, etc.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Finance Committee failed to get up a quorum yesterday.

THE "Enigma," the spare engine of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, was sent to the Exposition building yesterday.

J. C. NEWMYER, Esq., commissioner in the Abl divorce case, yesterday filed the testimony, which is very voluminous, some eight hundred manuscript pages.

ALEX. BEGGS, of Allegheny, exhibits marble mantels, monuments, etc., at the Exposition. His name was inadvertently left off the list of exhibitors published yesterday.

THE dwelling of Mr. J. England, Cliff street, was entered by thieves, on Thursday, while the family were out looking at the procession. A sum of money and several articles of jewelry were stolen.

THE following officers of Birmingham Lodge No. 48, L. O. of O. F., were installed last evening by R. P. Burgan, D. D. G. M.: N. G., David Rankin; V. G., David Rankin, P. S., B. N. McCoy, Jr.; A. S., John J. Keller; Treasurer, David Denkin.

VERY REV. DEAN BYRNE, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, will be in the city to-morrow evening, and will deliver a lecture on total abstinence, from a Catholic standpoint, at St. Paul's Cathedral or at St. Malachi's church, South Side.

A. A. MASON, formerly an enterprising dry goods merchant of this city, now of New York, is at present making a visit to his old friends here. He took the first step towards embarking in the dry goods business on Fifth avenue, in the building now occupied by White, Orr & Co.

JAMES CROFT, formerly postmaster at Break Neck, Butler county, was arrested on an information lodged against him before United States Commissioner Gamble, a few days since, charging him with abstracting from the mails a registered letter containing the sum of forty-five dollars. He was committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

THE argument in the case of Sproul vs. Hoover was closed yesterday, in Common Pleas No. 3. The case involves the estate of James S. Craft, deceased, who left a will in which his daughter, Caroline Bloomer, was divised a life estate in a million dollars. The closing argument in the case was made by A. S. Fuller, Esq., of Washington City, and was a very able one.

THE boy Morrison, who was kicked by a mule while playing near the Exposition building on Thursday, was still living yesterday. Dr. Rankin, the attending physician, states that the wound was a terrible one, the sharp points of the animal's shoe being found imbedded in the skull. The fracture was nearly three inches long, and for a time it was feared that the lad would not regain consciousness. He was quite sensible yesterday morning, and while not out of danger, there are hopes of his ultimate recovery.

The Boston One Price Clothing House

is now selling a Good Suit for $9 (9 and $10 00. A good Business Suit for $10, $12 and $15. Dress Suits, $18, $20, $22 and $25. Pants, $2 50 to $5 00. Vests, $1 00 to $3 00. Boys' Suits, $8 00 and $12 00. Children's Suits, $3 50 to $8 00. Overcoats for Men, $5 00 to $25 00. Overcoats for Boys, $3 50 to $12 00. Undershirts and Drawers, 25c to $1 00, each. Cardigan Jackets, $1 00 to $3 50. White Shirts, $1 00 to $2 50.

In fact, everything can be found at this store at the lowest prices. When you visit the Exposition, don't fail to call at this store.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, 68 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH.

E. A. GOSSITER, Agent.

Remember the Boston Clothing House is in the center of the business part of the city, six doors from the postoffice.

The sign is a gilded Hub, and the number Ninety-five.

AUTUMN STYLES.

Covers for Furniture.

No new fabric has been put forth this season, but many new patterns in tapestries and terries are shown. Medieval designs claim first notice. Simplicity and elegance are combined in modest natural colors in proper figures. Persian tapestry of those designs are meeting with much favor for drawing rooms, and share popularity with satins and brocatelles.

Brown is a color that has a decided preference over all others this season, although other shades of color are much used and are in so great a variety that it quite bewilders customers in their selection. A new shade is an olive tan of two grades, a light and a dark, to be used in combination. Some new stripes are shown, but they do not take as well as the figured or plain goods. Satins are much used. A softer look is obtained in these goods than in terries, and they wear well and do not retain the dust as readily. A new style of terry in the leading colors is just shown, it has a very heavy rib and has good effect either on furniture or in curtains.

Cretonne still grows in favor. It is found in a variety of colors and combination of colors. A black ground, with sprays of flowers or vines, makes up richly, and does not soil so soon as the lighter grounds. Pink and green grounds treated in the same way are also very popular.

Leather for dining room and plush for library is the proper thing, although they are used for either or both. Three colors are rivals in leather—currant, tan and green. For the library, green is, of course, the best color, either in plush or leather. Often, however, as the back parlor does the duty for the library as well, crimson or tan plush is used. Many new shades of brown are shown in plushes from a bright gold to a dark decided brown. In making up the best suits are tufted all over with square or pleated tufting, except in leather goods. Plain seats and tufted backs are, perhaps, better for rooms in constant use, as they do not retain the dust as do the tufted seats. Plush suits, for the same reason, are often made with plain seats. Common uf ing is only used on the lowest priced goods. Two colors are still fashionable on low and medium priced goods, but the better grades are of one color, except the figured grounds, and are used when the two colors are interwoven. To show off the same color are preferable to two colors. Hair cloth work still finds friends, but mostly among out-of-town people, and those who keep best room closed, except on State occasions.

"Taking all in all" the purchaser has better styles and greater variety to select from than ever before. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Messrs. D. Edmundson & Sons for the above information on household taste and will just state that the above styles can be seen at their warerooms, No. 139 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue.

Consumption Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, heat the system, relieve, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain between the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food having heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.

And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Fall Styles.

All of the latest fashions in soft felt hats at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street. TTHS

To Secure a Fine Fitting.

gracefully cut suit of clothes or overcoat, leave your order with Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No 1 Fifth avenue. The wooden goods on his tables are all new, as he does a live business, and does not run the risk of getting old style shop worn goods which have lain on shelves for years.

New Goods.

A complete stock of hats and caps of all grades for fall wear, at the lowest prices